SHKODIN, A.M.; TIKHOMIROVA, G.P.

Polarography of thiamine. Biokhimiya 18, 184-7 '53. (MLRA 6:4)
(CA 47 no.17:8547 '53)

1. Ukrainian Food Inst., Kharkov.

USSR.

Colloidal solution of benzene in various soaps. A. M. Shkodin, G. P. Tikhomirova, and N. E. Vartapetova. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 19, 386-9(1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 28625.—The colloidal soln. of benzene in Na oleate (I), colophony soap (II), castor-oil soap (III), and gardinol in "WA" (IV) was detd. refractometrically (Yurzhenko, *C.A.* 41, 3355). The η was detd. 2 hrs. after the mixt. was prepd. The findings of Rebinder (*Kolloid. Zhur.* 8, 157, (1946)) and of Pospelova (*C.A.* 41, 7297*e*) concerning the dependence of colloidal soly. on the concn. of the soap were confirmed. In their ability to dissolve benzene the soaps can be arranged in the following order: III > I > II ≥ IV, whereas in detergency they are arranged I ≈ IV >> III ≈ II. This suggested that the ability of soaps to dissolve colloidally hydrocarbons does not indicate their washing ability. The soly. of benzene in II did not change with temp., whereas in I it rose from 0.40 g./100 ml. at 20° to 1.10 g./100 ml. at 50°.

M. Hosch

SHKODIN, A.M.

IZMAYLOV, N.A.; SHKODIN, A.M.; ALEKSANDROV, V.V.

Discussion of the activity method in thermodynamics of real systems.
Ukr.khim.zhur. 19 no.5:572-583 '53. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Kharkovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Thermodynamics)(Systems 9Chemistry))

SHKODIN, A.M.; IZMAILOV, N.A.; DZYUBA, N.P.

Properties of acids and bases in acid solvents. V. Potentiometric study of the effect of anhydrous formic acid on the strength of acids. (MLRA 6:3)
Zhur.Obshchey Khim. 23, 27-32 '53.
(CA 47 no.14:6742 '53)

1. A.M. Gor'kiy State Univ., Kharkov.

SHKODIN, A.M.

IZMAILOV, N.A.; SHKODIN, A.M.; ALKESANDROV, V.V.

More on the activity method in thermodynamics of real systems.
Ukr.khim.nauk 20 no.1:100-102 '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Solution (Chemistry)) (Thermodynamics)

SHKODIN, A.M.

SHKODIN, A.M.; IZMAYLOV, N.A.; DZYUBA, N.P.

Properties of acids and bases in acidic solvents. Part 7. Study of the strength of mineral acids in mono-and trichloroacetic acids. Ukr.khim.zhur. 20 no.6:595-601 '54. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Acids, Inorganic) (Acetic acid)

Shkodin, A.M.

2

Foaming in mixtures of metal hydroxide sols and electrolytes. II. Effect of electrolytes on frothing of iron hydroxide sol. A. M. Shkodin, L. D. Shaposhnikova, and S. G. Teletov. ~~Uchenye Zapiski~~ Khar'kov. Univ. 50, *Trudy Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Khimii i Khim. Fakul'teta* 11, 33-7(1954); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1955, No. 7297; cf. *C.A.* 49, 14435*h*.—The effect of electrolytes on foaming of $Fe(OH)_3$ was studied by measuring the height of the foam and its duration. On addn. of NaCl, NaBr, NaI, $NaNO_3$, $NaNO_2$, and Na_2CO_3 the foam lasted seconds. In the presence of Na_2SO_4, Na_3PO_4, and $NaClO_4$ the foam lasted tens of sec. Addn. of NaOBz or Na salicylate but no NaOAc caused the foam to last 10 days or more. The durability of the foam in the presence of some org. acids is attributed to the possibility of complex formation between the sol and the electrolyte. A study of the effect of cations showed that most effective in causing $Fe(OH)_3$ to foam were Co, Pb, Zn, and particularly Cu. In the presence of Cu acetate the foam lasted more than 9 days. The height of the foam in the case of all the electrolytes varied between 1 and 5 cm. Gel-like films at the sol-air interface formed only in the presence of Cd, Pb, and Cu acetates, i.e. in the presence of electrolytes causing the formation of a durable foam and capable of forming complexes with the sol.

M. Hosch

Chem

EPH

SHKODIN, A.M.

USSR/ Chemistry - Biological chemistry

Card 1/1	Pub. 116 - 22/24
Authors :	Shkodin, A. M., and Tikhomirova, G. P.
Title :	Polarography of thiamine. Part 2. Polarographic method of determining thiamine in the presence of ascorbic acid
Periodical :	Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/2, 265-268, 1955
Abstract :	The interaction of thiamine with ascorbic acid was investigated during polarographic observation of their mixture on a mercury drop cathode. The semi-wave potentials of pure thiamine and ascorbic acid in a potassium chloride solution were estimated. The catalytic effect of thiamine on the formation of hydrogen ions of ascorbic acid is explained. This effect became less noticeable during neutralization of the mixture to pH 7. A new polarographic method is introduced for the determination of thiamine in various vitamins containing ascorbic acid. Four references: 2 USSR and 2 English (1945-1953). Tables; graphs.
Institution :	Ukrainian Sc. Res. Inst. of Food Industry, Kharkov
Submitted :	June 21, 1954

40-56

TIKHOMIROVA, G.P.; SHKODIN, A.M.; YERMAKOVA, A.I.

Polarographic determination of riboflavin. Ukr. khim. zhur. 22 no.5: 687-690 '56. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Khar'kov.
(Polarography) (Riboflavin)

SHKODIN, A.M.

6

Properties of acids and bases in acidic solvents. XII. Constant of the exchange of protons between acetic acid and water. A. M. Shkodin and L. I. Karkuzaki (A. M. Gor'kii State Univ., Kharkov). *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 22, 720-5 (1956)(in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 49, 15391a.—When detd. by the change in color of crystal violet on the addn. of as much as 0.8 mole/l. H_2O to 0.0005-0.001 *M* H_2SO_4 solns. in HOAc or by the change in potential of a Pt(H_2)|HCl in HOAc||AgCl|Ag cell on addn. of up to 0.1 mole/l. H_2O, log {[H_3O^+][HOAc]/[H_2OAc^+][H_2O]} = 1.9 and 2.0, resp. The dielec. const. of HOAc rather than its reduced basicity is the main cause of its differentiating character. J. H. S.

2

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SHKODIN, A.M.; KARKUZAKI, L.I.; DYBSKAYA, Z.S.

Properties of acids and bases in acid solvents. Part 8: Acid-base titration in acid solvents in the presence of different additives. Uch.zap. KHGU 71:33-39 '56. (MLRA 10:8)

(Volumetric analysis) (Solvents)

Category: USSR/Analytical Chemistry - General Questions. G-1

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30922

of titration is due to decrease of ion product of the medium as a result of decrease of molar fraction of HCOOH (pK_i HCOOH - 6). Communication VIII see RZhKhim, 1957, 23332.

Card : 2/2

SHKODIN A.M.

SHKODIN, A.M.; TIKHOMIROVA, G.P.; YERMAKOVA, A.I.

Potentiometric method for determining sulfuric acid in lactic acid. Khleb. i kond. prom. 1 no.3:15-20 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

(Potentiometric analysis) (Sulfuric acid)
(Lactid acid)

SHKODIN, A.M.; TIKHOMIROVA, G.P.; YERMAKOVA, A.I.

Potentiometric method for the determination of sulfuric acid in malic and fumaric acids. Khleb. i kond. prom. 1 no.9:16-18 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

(Sulfuric acid--Analysis) (Malic acid--Analysis)
(Fumaric acid--Analysis)

444

AUTHORS: Shkodin, A. M.; Karkuzaki, L. I. and Khimenko, M. T.

TITLE: Properties of Acids and Bases in Acid Solutions. Part 10. Acid-Base Titration in Mixtures of Acetic and Formic Acids. Effect of Dielectric Permeability of the Solvent on the Strength of the Acids (Svoystva kislot i osnovaniy v kislykh rastvoritelyakh. X. O kislotno-osnovnom titrovanii v smesyakh uksusnoy i murav'inoy kislot. Vliyaniye dielektricheskoy pronitsayemosti rastvoritelya na silu kislot).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 29-34 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: It was found that the application of acid solvents in the role of a medium considerably broadens the possibility for acid-base titration, titration of salts after displacement, and differential determination of acids and bases. A great number of natural and synthetic substances which are very weak bases in water can be determined quantitatively by direct acid titration using acid solvents as media. Acetic and formic acid mixtures were investigated to determine their effect on the strength of mineral acids. It was established (in contrast to the statement by O. Tomicek and P. Vidner [5]) that a mixture of these two acids is perfectly

Card 1/2

suitable for acid-base titration. The strength of mineral acids in mixed acid solutions is connected with the magnitude of the dielectric permeability; the lower the latter, the weaker the acid. The lower the dielectric permeability, the greater the differentiating effect of the mixed acid solvents. The titration conditions were investigated in relation to the composition of the mixture and the ratios of the ion product of the medium to the constant of the acid, characterizing the titration conditions, were calculated. The strength of acids and the differentiating effects are connected with the dielectric permeability of acid solvents and the base of the solvent is also of importance. Mineral acids subjected to the effect of formic acid remain strong and not differentiated in spite of the fact that formic acid is a more acid solvent than acetic acid.
One table, 3 graphs and 1 drawing. There are 9 references, of which 6 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: The Kharkov State University (Khar'kovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1956

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

SHKODIN, A.M., dotsent

Use of acid solvents in analytical chemistry. Uch. zap. KHGU 82:21-50 '57. (MIRA 12:9)

(Chemistry, Analytical)

69-58-2 -20/23

AUTHORS: Shkodin, A.M., Shaposhnikova, L.D.

TITLE: The Adsorption of Ions of Similar Charge During the Coagulation of Sols by Electrolytes (Ob adsorbtsii odnoimenno zaryazhennykh ionov pri koagulyatsii zoley elektrolitami)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 2, pp 242-245 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of electrolytes by the sols of Fe_2O_3, Al_2O_3, etc., has been studied in connection with investigations of the foaming capacity of iron hydroxide sols, etc. In the presence of the hydroxides of iron, aluminum, and chromium, the foam is very abundant and resistant. In this article, zinc acetate was used as a coagulating electrolyte. The sorption of the zinc was studied in the films forming at the sol-air interface. The radioactive zinc isotope Zn^{65} were used with a half-life of 250 days. These films were transferred on a glass plate. After application of 130 monolayers, the activity of the film was 176 impulses per min. The zinc content was calculated as amounting to 1.4 %, which is equal to 42 mg. eq. Zn per 100 g dry film. The sorption of zinc revealed by radiometric measurements was interpreted as the adsorption of the complex negative $[Zn(CH_3COO)_3H_2O]$ and $[Zn(CH_3COO)_4]^{3-}$ ions by micelles of the positive $Al(OH)_3$ sol.

Card 1/2

69-58-2 -20/23

The Adsorption of Ions of Similar Charge During the Coagulation of Sols by Electrolytes

There are 15 references, 14 of which are Soviet, and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1957

1. Colloids--Coagulation 2. Ions--Adsorption 3. Zinc--Applications

Card 2/2

76-32-4-43/43

AUTHOR: Shkodin, A. M.

TITLE: Nikolay Arkad'yevich Izmaylov
(On the Occasion of his 50th Birthday)
(K 50-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 4, pp. 963-964 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Nikolay Arkad'yevich Izmaylov is Corresponding Member of the AS Ukrainian SSR, as well as Professor and Doctor of Chemical Sciences; he has been working for about 30 years in the field of physical chemistry, and the electrochemistry of solutions, and he founded a new quantitative theory of acid- and lye dissociation. He investigated the dissociation of salt solutions, conducted physicochemical analyses of solutions and investigations of glass- and antimony electrodes with radioactive indicators. Under his direction experiments with non-aqueous solutions were carried out and he developed the corresponding theory of their application in analytical chemistry. He was the first

Card 1/2

Nikolav Arkad'yevich Izmaylov (On the Occasion of his 50th Birthday) 76-32-4-43/43

to elaborate plain chromatography and dealt in detail with the adsorption statistics and dynamics. He published a number of works on the history of physical chemistry and dealt with the training of young scientists. As head of the Chair for Physical Chemistry he takes part in the organization of scientific works and for a number of years he was Vice-President of Khar'kov University and Director of the Institute for Chemistry. His lectures are of very high standard; during the last years he has been the President of the VKhO at Khar'kov as well as of the Department for General Chemistry. He was awarded several orders and medals, and has been granted the honorary status of eminent scientific worker of the Ukrainian SSR; and elected Corresponding Member of the AS Ukrainian SSR.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Chemists--USSR

Card 2/2

SOV/156-59-1-8/54

5(4)

AUTHORS: Shkodin, A. M., Karkuzaki, L. I.

TITLE: The Dissociation Constants of Mineral Acids in Anhydrous Acetic Acid (Konstanty dissotsiatsii mineral'nykh kislot v bezvodnoy uksusnoy kislote)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 32 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Chloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, and hydrochloric acid were investigated. The conductivity values found by other authors bring about negative dissociation constants. Therefore the buffered solutions were checked by means of a quinhydrone electrode. The neutralization was carried out by pyridine dissolved in acetic acid. The curve determined was extrapolated to zero. The values of the dissociation constants (HCl - 5.2, H_2SO_4 - 4.3, $HClO_4$ - 2.7) confirm the sequence $HClO_4 > HBr > H_2SO_4 > HCl$, first found by Hantzsch and Langbein. Thus, acids strong in aqueous solution become weak or moderately strong in

Card 1/2

The Dissociation Constants of Mineral Acids in Anhydrous Acetic Acid SOV/156-59-1-8/54

anhydrous acetid acid. Acetic acid is a differentiating solvent for these acids. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Khar'kovskogo universiteta im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Chair of Physical Chemistry of Khar'kov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1958

Card 2/2

ShKODIN, A. M. Dr. Chem Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of the Effect of Acid Solvents on the Dissociation and Properties of Electrolytes," Khar'kov, 1960, 35 pp, 225 copies(Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute im V. I. Lenin) (KL, 46/60, 123)

SHKODIN, A.M.

Dependence of the elctric conductivity minimum on the dielectric constant of the medium. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim tekh. 3 no.1:36-40 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Electrolytes—Conductivity)

S/073/60/026/005/003/019
B004/B063

AUTHOR: Shkodin, A. M.

TITLE: Anomalous Conductivity of Electrolytes and Solvation of Ions

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 5, pp. 565-572

TEXT: The present article was read at the 3 Ukrainskaya konferentsiya po fizicheskoy khimii (Third Ukrainian Conference on Physical Chemistry) in December, 1958. It deals with the dependence of the point of minimum conductivity on the dielectric constant of the medium and on the solvation of ions within the range of anomalous conductivity. Published data indicate that: 1) the concentration at the point V_{min} of minimum conductivity is an exponential function of the reciprocal value of the dielectric constant. The concentration must, however, be calculated in moles of solvent per mole of electrolyte. This exponential function is valid in a wide range of dielectric constants - from the lowest value up to 80 (water). 2) The Walden rule $V_{min}D^3$ = const (D - dielectric constant) has a limited validity and

Card 1/2

Anomalous Conductivity of Electrolytes and Solvation of Ions

S/073/60/026/005/003/019
B004/B063

holds only for a small range of D. 3) The point of minimum conductivity depends on the dissociation constant, pK, of the electrolyte. log C_{min} is a linear function of pK. 4) In aqueous salt solutions, the minimum of conductivity appears beyond the limit of complete solvation (according to K. P. Mishchenko). The formation of triple ions in aqueous solutions of typical strong electrolytes at normal temperatures is related to the loss in water with a coordinate bond and is an ordinary complex formation. At a high degree of dilution, the solvent associates in non-aqueous solvents and when the dielectric constant of water is lowered (at high temperatures). I. A. Kablukov, A. N. Sakhanov, V. A. Plotnikov, V. K. Semenchenko, N. A. Izmaylov, A. M. Sukhotin, A. I. Rabinovich, and M. I. Usanovich are mentioned. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 30 references: 17 Soviet, 7 US, 5 German, and 1 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosuniversitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy). Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii (Department of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: March 30, 1959

Card 2/2

SHKODIN, A.M.

Acid-base equilibria in glacial acetic acid. Part 2: Electric conductivity and dissociation constants of mineral acids. Zhur.fiz.khim. 34 no.7:1625-1633 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Acid-Base equilibrium) (Acetic acid)

SHKODIN, A.M.

Effect of solvents on the ultimate mobility of ions. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.6:941-942 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Gor'kogo kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Solvents) (Electric conductivity)

S[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible].I.

Normal potential of the silver chloride electrode in anhydrous acetic acid. Ukr. khim. zhur. 27 no. 1:48-50 '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Electrodes) (Electromotive force) (Acetic acid)

SHKODIN, A.M.; IZMAYLOV, N.A.; KARKUZAKI, L.I.

Dissociation constants of bases in anhydrous acetic acid. Ukr. khim. zhur. 27 no.2:155-160 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo.
(Acetic acid) (Bases(Chemistry))

SHKODIN, A.M.

Effect of acid solvents on the dissociation of electrolytes.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.3:595-598 Mr '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Gor'kogo.

SHKODIN, A.M.; SADOVNICHAYA, L.P.

Acid-base equilibrium in acetic acid. Part 6: Electric conductivity and dissociation constants of bases. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.8:1826-1829 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Acid-base equilibrium) (Acetic acid)

SHKODIN, A.M.; ALEKSANDROV, V.V.; SPIVAK, L.L.; VAYL', Ye.I.; CHERNYY, V.S.;
TITOV, Ye.V.; IVANOVA, Ye.F.; KRUGLYAK, Yu.A.; RYBKIN, Yu.F.

Nikolai Arkad'evich Izmailov, 1907-1961. Ukr.khim.zhur. 28
no.2:271-282 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Izmailov, Nikolai Arkad'evich, 1907-1961)

SHKODIN, A.M.; SADOVNICHAYA, L.P.; PANCHENKO, V.S.

Titration of mixtures of bases in anhydrous acetic acid. Zhur.-anal.khim. 17 no.5:540-543 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Bases) (Titration)

SHKODIN, A.M.

Standard electrode potentials in mixed solvents and the hydration of ions. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.4:400-404 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Khar'kovskogo universiteta.

(Electrolyte solutions)
(Electromotive force)
(Solvents)

SHK[illegible], A.M.; SADOVNICHAYA, L.P.

Acid-base equilibria in anhydrous acetic acid. Part.6: Determination of the dissociation constants of bases by potentiometric methods. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 7 no.4:568-571 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.M. Gor'kogo.

ABRAMOVA, N.A., nauchn. sotr.; BEL'CHENKO, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BERENBLIT, V.V., nauchn.sotr.; VASIL'YEV, V.P., kand.khim. nauk; DOBYCHIN, D.P., doktor khim. nauk; IOFFE, B.V., dokt. khim.nauk; KAMINSKIY, Yu.L., nauchn.sotr.; KARPOVA, I.F., kand. khim. nauk; KOPYLEV, B.A., doktor khim. nauk; LUTUGINA, N.V., kand. khim. nauk; MATEROVA, Ye.A., kand. khim. nauk; MORACHEVSKIY, Al.G., kand. khim. nauk; MORACHEVSKIY, An.G., kand. khim. nauk; NIKEROV, A.E., kand. khim. nauk; PAL'M, V.A., kand. khim. nauk; RABINOVICH, V.A., kand. khim. nauk; SOKOLOV, P.N., kand. khim. nauk; FRIDRIKHSBERG, D.A., kand. khim. nauk; TSYGIR, Ye.N., nauchn. sotr.; SHAGITSULTANOVA, G.A., kand. khim. nauk; SHKODIN, A.M., doktor khim. nauk; YATSIMIRSKIY, K.B.; GRIGOROV, O.N., doktor khim. nauk, red.; ZASLAVSKIY, A.I., kand. khim. nauk, red.; MORACHEVSKIY, Yu.V., prof., red.; RACHINSKIY, F.Yu., kand. khim. nauk, red.; POZIN, M.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; PORAY-KOSHITS, B.A., doktor khim. nauk, red.; PROTASOV, A.M., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; ROMANKOV, P.G., red.

[Handbook for the chemist] Spravochnik khimika. 2. izd., perer. i dop. Moskva, Khimiia. Vol.3. 1964. 1004 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Romankov). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Ukr.SSR (for Yatsimirskiy).

SHKODIN, A.M.; SOGOYAN, T.P.; KARKUZAKI, L.I.; KCZYNYUK, L.I.

Standard electrode potentials in mixed nonaqueous solvents. Part 1: Electromotive forces, coefficients of the activity and solvation energy of hydrogen chloride in mixtures of methyl alcohol and dioxane. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.3: 237-241 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

SHKODIN, A.M.; SADOVNICHAYA, L.P.

Acid-base equilibria in anhydrous acetic acid. Part 5: Electroconductivity and dissociation constants of weak bases. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.8:773-776 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Gor'kogo.

SHKODIN, K.K.

Establishing standard methods of determining the reducibility of the sinter. Trudy LPI no.212:136-151 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Iron--Metallurgy)

SHKODIN, K.K.

Reducibility of sinters from various plants in the U.S.S.R.
Stal' 21 no. 1:5-11 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Sintering) (Oxidation-reduction reaction)

SHKODIN, K.K.

Effect of adding hydrogen to carbon oxide on the reduction of sinters with varying physical structure. Stal' 23 no.2:97-104 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Sintering)
(Iron—Metallurgy)

SHKODIN, K.K.

Diffusion of gases in porous materials. Trudy LPI no.225:33-53 '64.

Kinetics of sinter reduction. Ibid.:54-101 (MIRA 17:9)

ACCESSION NR: AT4028326 S/2563/64/000/225/0143/0148

AUTHOR: Shedalenkov, G. I.; Manchinskiy, V. G.; Shkodin, K. K.; Andronov, V. N.

TITLE: The use of ultrasonic vibration for the intensification of sulfur removal from cast iron in a liquid state

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy*, No. 225, 1964, Metallurgiya chugana (cast iron metallurgy), 143-148

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic methods, cast iron, sulfur content, desulfurization

ABSTRACT: The authors state that desulfurization of liquid cast iron can be accelerated by more intense vibration which can be imparted to the liquid metal with the aid of ultrasonic oscillation. The purpose of this paper is to explain the possibility of intensifying the desulfurization process of cast iron with the aid of ultrasonics. The authors illustrate and describe the arrangement of their equipment using an ultrasonic laboratory generator ULG-2 with a vibration resonance frequency of 22.1 kc. The results of the experiment at temperatures of 1200°C and 1350°C are presented in a table. The sulfur content in liquid cast iron during ultrasonic oscillations as well as in the absence of oscillations are presented in graphs. The authors constructed a formula in order to calculate the amount of executed

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4028326

desulfurization.

$$r = \eta \frac{K}{\rho \cdot f}$$

where η is the viscosity of cast iron

ρ is the particle density

f is the oscillation frequency

K is the constant coefficient, which equals 3.5

The authors conclude that desulfurization of cast iron is appreciably accelerated in molten cast iron with 2% Mn by use of ultrasonic oscillations with a frequency of 22.1 kc. Ultrasonic oscillations are most effective at the initial period when the sulfur content is high. As the sulfur concentration decreases, the effect attenuates. In order to decrease the sulfur content in liquid cast iron from 0.2 to 0.035-0.036%, the application of ultrasonic oscillations is sufficient for a period of 12 minutes at a temperature of 1200-1350°C. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut imeni M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 0000063	DATE ACQ: 16Apr64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: ML, PH	NO REF SOV: 007	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

POTEMKINA, V. A., GESELEVICH, YE., GRIGORYAN, G. A., DEMIDOV, N. V., FEOKTISTOV, P. I., KRYUKOVA, K. A., PANASYUK, D. I., TYURIOV, V. I., SHKODIN, N. YE., SVESHNIKOVA, N. M., SUDARIKOV, V. YE.

Parasites

Dissertations in helminthology, defended in 1949-1950. Trudy Gel'm. lab. no. 5, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. Unclassified.

USSR/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms. G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 969

Author : Shkodin, N.Ye.

Inst : Kirghiz Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine

Title : The Problem of the Biology (Agents) of Trichocephalus of Sheep

Orig Pub : Tr. Kirg. n.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii, 1957, vyp. 13, 17-21

Abstract : Eggs (E) of Trichocephalus ovis under experimental conditions developed well in physiological solution, a semifluid mass from sheep feces, and in an extract from sheep feces, but did not develop in sand and tap water. Development of E to the invsion stage was accomplished at 25 - 37 degrees in 36 - 60 days, and at 12 - 24 degrees in 115

Card 1/2

R

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26023

AUTHOR : Shkodin, N. Ye.
INST. : Kirgiz Scientific Research Institute of Animal*
TITLE : Experiment in the Treatment of Sheep in Trichocephalosis

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Kirg. n.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii, 1957, vyp. 13, 22-26

ABSTRACT : The anthelminthic properties of osarsol [acetarsone], CCl_4, copper sulfate, phenothiazine, hexachloroethane and hexylresorcinol were tested on spontaneously and experimentally infected sheep. The first five preparations proved ineffective. Hexylresorcinol in a dose of 0.04 g/kg produced an effect equalling 96.4%.-- N. V. Demidov.

*Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine

CARD: 1/1

Shkodina, A.I.

ROZENTSVIT, A.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SHKODINA, A.I.; SHMUYLOVICH, T.N.

Industrial accidents at the Odessa Ship Repair Yards. Ortop.travm. i protez. 17 no.6:128-129 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz kliniki ortopedii (zavduyushchiy - professor M.L.Dmitriyev) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I.Pirogova (direktor - professor I.Ya. Deyneka) I polikliniki No.2 (zaveduyushchiy - Ya.S. Sotnik) Chernomorvodzdravotdela.
(ODESSA--SHIPS--MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR)
(INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS)

[illegible], V.D.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; SHKODINA, I.A.; MEL'NIK, L.A.

Polarographic study of the series of 4-acetylbiphenyl derivatives.
Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.2:376-383 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

BEZUGLYY, V.D.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, Ye.A.; SHKODINA, I.A.

Polarographic study of p-acetylbiphenyl and p-acetyl-p'-fluorobiphenyl.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:2770-2777 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Acetophenone) (Polarography)

MEL'NIK, L.A.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; SHKODINA, I.A.; BEZUGLYY, V.D.

Determination of β-acetyltetralin by polarography. Zhur.anal. khim. 17 no.6:754-758 S '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Khar'kov.
(Acetonaphthone) (Polarography)

③

S/075/63/018/003/004/006
E071/E436

AUTHORS: Bezuglyy, V.D., Dmitriyeva, V.N., Mel'nik, L.A. Preobrazhenskaya, Ye.A., Shkodina, I.A., Mil'ner, R.S. Dovgosheya, M.I., Dykhanova, A.S.

TITLE: Polarographic control of the individual stages of the synthesis of some monomers

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v.18, no.3, 1963, 385-395

TEXT: A study was made of the polarographic behavior of 4-acetyldiphenyl and its chloro-, fluoro-, hydroxy- and methoxy-4' derivatives as well as β-acetyltetralin (which are intermediate products in the synthesis of 4-vinyldiphenyl), its derivatives and β-vinyltetralin. A method was also developed of the polarographic determination of these compounds in reaction mixtures after acetylation, after reduction of acetylderivatives into corresponding carbinols and in industrial products. The method was checked on synthetic mixtures containing various proportions of the substances under examination with satisfactory results. Similarly, polarographic behavior of 4-diphenylaldehyde and 4-phenylcinnamic acid (intermediates in the synthesis of 4-vinyldiphenyl) and 4-nitrodiphenyl (intermediate in the synthesis of

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S/075/63/018/003/004/006
E071/E436

Polarographic control ...

halogen containing monomers of the vinyldiphenyl series) was studied. Methods of quantitative determination of these compounds in the reaction mixture were developed. All the methods were successfully used for the control of the synthesis of 4-vinyldiphenyl and β-vinyltetralin and their derivatives. There are 6 figures and 10 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillliyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh veshchestv, Khar'kov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Monocrystals, Scintillating Materials and Highly Pure Substances, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1962

Card 2/2

SHKODINA, YE.P.

3

USSR.

The electrochemical activity of nigrosine-collodion membranes of various structures and their use in electrodialysis. Z. P. Kos'mina and E. P. Shkodina. *Uchenye Zapiski Leningrad. Gosudarst. Univ. im. A. A. Zhdanova* No. 150, *Ser. Khim. Nauk* No. 10, 119-27(1951).—The small pore radius (2.6 mμ) of collodion membranes is a disadvantage in the removal of ions from aq. soln. by electrodialysis. Nigrosine-collodion membranes can be prepd. by introducing into nitrocellulose solns. an alcoholic soln. contg. 30-40% nigrosine. Membranes were obtained whose av. pore radius ranged from 1.28 to 77 mμ. In 0.01*N* KCl solns., it was found that the transference no. (n'_{Cl}) varied from 0.696 (at av. pore radius of 1.28 mμ) to 0.504 (at 57.8 mμ). The latter value of n'_{Cl} is equal to that given in free soln. and by membranes of large av. pore radius. The characteristics of the nigrosine-collodion membrane are stable and do not change in the course of a month after prepn.

C. H. Fuchsman

6I

USSR/Medicine-Oncology SHKODINSKAYA, Ye.N. FD-2430

Card 1/2 Pub 17-13/21

Author : *Larionov, Prof L. F.; Khokhlov, A. S.; Shkodinskaya, Ye. N.; Vasina, O. S.; Trusheykina, V. I.; and Novikova, M. A.

Title : The anti-cancer activity of pava-Di-(2-chloroethyl) aminophenylalanine, Sarcolysine.

Periodical : Byul. eksp. biol. i med. 39, 48-52, Jan 1955

Abstract : Authors set out to find synthetic substitutes for the amino acids whose anti-cancer activities were known. They started out with sarcolysine and describe the process in detail. They also synthesized some analogs to sarcolysine. During the biological investigation 240 rats with spindle-cell sarcomas were used. The sarcolysine was injected intraparietally in a physiological solution in doses of 10 mg/kg at various intervals. It completely resolved cancer growth in all animals tested. Previous preparations did not have similar results. There were some indications of toxicity

Card 2/2 FD-2430

of the sarcolysine. The dosage was therefore changed to 3 injections of 5 mg/kg at intervals of 72 hours or a single dose of 15 mg/kg. 12 references, 3 USSR, 3 since 1940. Graphs, tables, and illustrations.

Institution: Division of Chemotheraphy (*Chief, Corresponding Member, Academy of Medical Sciences) Institute of Experimental Pathology and Cancer Therapy (Director, Corresponding Member Academy of Medical Sciences Prof N. N. Blokhin), Academy of Medical Sciences.

Submitted : November 16,1954

~~FRUSHEYKINA, V. I.~~

SHKODINSKAYA, Ye. N

9 6

DL-p-[Bis(β-chloroethyl)amino]phenylalanine. L. F. La-rionov, E. N. Shkodinskaya, O. S. Vasina, A. S. Khokh-[illegible] U.S.S.R. 104,[illegible], Feb. 25, 1957. p-$O_2NC_6H_4CH_2C(NHAc)(CO_2Et)_2$ is reduced with H over a Raney catalyst to the p-H_2N ester, which is condensed in aq. alc. with ethylene oxide to p-$(HOCH_2CH_2)_2NC_6H_4CH_2C(NHAc)(CO_2Et)_2$. The latter is converted with $SOCl_2$ in $CHCl_3$ to $(p$-$ClCH_2CH_2)_2NC_6H_4CH_2C(NHAc)(CO_2Et)_2$ which, heated with HCl, yields p-$(ClCH_2CH_2)_2NC_6H_4CH_2CH(NH_2)CO_2H.HCl$ giving with Et_2NH in alc. the free amino acid. The HCl salt, under the name of Sarcolizin, is used for *treating malignant tumors*.

M. Hosch

aaz

VODOLAZSKAYA, N.A., NOVIKOVA, M.A., SHKODINSKAYA, Ye.N., VASINA, O.S.
BERLIN, A.Ya., LARIONOV, L.F.

Anti-tumor effect of certain sarcolysin derivatives; dl-P-di-
(chloroethyl) aminophenyl-lalanine [with summary in English]
Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 44 no.11:76-81 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR L.F. Larionov) i laboratorii khimicheskogo sinteza (zav. - prof. A.Ya. Berlin) Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR N.N. Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusovym.

(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, effect,
    dl-p-di- (Chloroethyl) aminophenylalanine,
    on exper. spindle cell sarcoma (Rus))
(SARCOMA, experimental,
    dl-p-di- (chloroethyl) aminophenylalanine (Rus))

VASIL'YEVA, M.M.; SHKODINSKAYA, Ye.N.; BERLIN, A. Ya.

Sarcolysine isomers and their derivatives. Part 2: Synthesis of o-bis (2-chloroethyl)amino-DL-phenylalanine. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.3:1027-1033 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.
(Alanine)

SHKODINSKAYA, Ye.N.; KURDYUKOVA, Ye.M.; BERLIN, A.Ya.

p-Di-(2-chloroethyl)-amino-dl-phenylalanine (sarcolysine) and its derivatives. Part 7: Halogen-substituted in the ring sarcolysine derivatives. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 11:3788-3793 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(Sarcolysine)

SHKODINSKAYA, YE.N.

GOFMAN, A.; FREY, A.I.; RUTSHMANN, I.; OTT, Kh.; SHEMYAKIN, M.M.; KISHFALUDI, L.; KOCHETKOV, N.K.; DEREVITSKAYA, V.A.; PROKOF'YEV, M.A.; SHABAROVA, Z.A.; FILIPPOVA, L.A.; SHANKMAN, S.; KHAYGA, S.; LIV, F.; ROBERTS, M.Ye.; GAVRILOV, N.I.; AKIMOVA, L.N.; KHLUDOVA, M.S.; MAKSIMOV, V.I.; IZELIN, B.M.; SHEPPARD, R.K.; SHKODINSKAYA, Ye.N.; VASINA, O.S.; BERLIN, A.Ya.; SOF'INA, Z.P.; LARIONOV, L.F.; KNUNYANTS, I.L.; GOLUBEVA, N.Ye.; KARPAVICHUS, K.I.; KIL'DISHEVA, O.V.; MEDZIGRADSKIY, K.; KAFTAR, M.; LEV, M.; KORENSKI, F.; BUASSONA, R.A.; GUTTMAN, St.; KHOYGENIN, R.L.; ZHAKENO, P.A.; BAZHUS, S.; LENARD, K.; DUAL'SKI, S.; SHREDER, Ye.; SHMIKHEN, R.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Results of the Fourth European Symposium on the chemistry of peptides. Abstracts of reports. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.4:468-476 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Aktsionernoye obshchestvo "Sandos", Bazel', Shveytsariya (for Gofman, Frey, Ott, Rutshmann). 2. Farmatsevticheskaya fabrika "G.Rikhter", Budapesht, Vengriya (for Kishfaludi, Korenski, Dualski). 3. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva (for Kochetkov, Derevitskaya, Shemyakin, Khokhlov). 4. Laboratoriya khimii belka Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Prokof'yev, Shabarova, Filippova, Gavrilov, Akimova, Khludova). 5. Fond meditsinskikh issledovaniy, Passadena, Kaliforniya, Sev.Soyed.Shtaty Ameriki (for Shankman, Khayga, Liv, Roberts). 6. Laboratoriya khimii belka Instituta organicheskoy

(Continued on next card)

Gofman, A.,---(Continued) Card 2.

khimii AN SSSR, Moskva (for Maksimov). 7. Aktsionernoye obshchestvo "TSiba", Bazel', Shveytsariya (for Izelin). 8. Liverpul'skiy universitet, Angliya (for Sheppard). 9. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkolofii AMN SSSR, Moskva (for Shkodinskaya, Vasina, Berlin, Sof'ina, Larionov). 10. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva (for Knunyants, Golubeva, Karpavichus, Kil'disheva). 11. Institut organicheskoy khimii Budapeshtskogo universiteta, Vengriya (for Medzigradskiy, Kaftar, Lev). 12. Farmatsevticheskiy otdel Aktsionernogo obshchestva "Sandos", Bazel', Shveytsariya (for Buassona, Guttman, Khoygenin, Zhakeno, Kutshmann). 13. Issledovatel'skiy institut farmatsevticheskoy promyshlennosti, Budapesht, Vengriya (for Bazhus, Lenard). 14. Aktsionernoye obshchestvo "Shering", Zapadnyy Berlin (for Shreder, Shmikhen).

(Peptides--Congresses)

SHKODINSKAYA, Ye.N.; VASINA, O.S.; BERLIN, A.Ya.; SOF'INA, Z.P.; LARIONOV, L.F.

p-Di-(2-chlorethyl)-aminophenylalanine (sarcolysine) and its derivatives. Part 9: Optically active cytotoxic peptides. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.1:324-325 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.
(Alanine) (Peptides)

SHKODINSKAYA, Ye.N.; KURDYUKOVA, Ye.M.; VASINA, O.S.; BERLIN, A.Ya.

p-Di(2-chloroethyl)aminophenylalanine (sarcolysine) and its derivatives. Part 8: Cholesterol esters of ethylsarcolysine and p-di(2-chloroethyl)aminophenylacetic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:959-961 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.
(CHOLESTEROL ESTERS) (SARCOLYSINE) (ACETIC ACID)

SHKODINSKAYA, E.N.; VASINA, O.S.; BERLIN, A.Ya.; SOF'INA, Z.P.;
LARIONOV, L.F.

Synthesis and biological investigation of optically active cytotoxic peptides. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2254-2255 S '62.

1. Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow (for Shkodinskaya, Berlin, Sof'ina, and Larionov).

SHKODKINA, A.F.

40th anniversary of Union republics. Inform.biul.VDNKH no.11:36-37
N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Glavnyy metodist pavil'ona "TSentral'nyy" na Vystavke
dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.

SHKODKINA, A.; NEMESHAYEV, A.; TRUKHINA, G.

Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy in 1965. Inform. biul. VDNKH no.2:4-5 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Glavnyy metodist TSentral'nogo pavil'ona na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Shkodkina). 2. Direktor pavil'ona "Mekhanizatsiya i elektrifikatsiya sel'skogo khozyaystva" na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Nemeshayev). 3. Glavnyy metodist pavil'ona "Zdravookhraneniye i meditsinskaya promyshlennost'" na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Trukhina).

VOROB'YEV, V.A.; SHKODNIK, M.I.

Operational velocity cycle of the KP-100-L flax tow scutching unit. Tekst. prom. 18 no.6:50-51 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Glavnyy inzhener Chernigovskogo l'nopen'kotresta (for Vorob'yev).
2.Zaveduyushchiy tsentral'noy laboratoriyey Chernigovskogo l'nopen'kotresta (for Shkodnik).
(Textile machinery) (Flax)

SHKODNIK, M.I. [Shkodnyk, M.I.]

Mechanization and automation of flax processing plants.
Leh.prom. no.1:25-29 Ja-Mr '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

SHKODNIK, M.I. [Shkodnyk, M.I.]

Modernization of the MHSh-48 machine for bag stuffing with wool.
Leh. prom. no.4:59 O-D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

Shkodo, A.A.

Production of flotation oil by oxidation of turpentine. A. A. Shkodo, and I. V. Pastushenya. *Gidroliz. i Lesokhim. Prom.* 8, No. 5, 13–15(1955).—Expts. were carried out to det. the possibility of oxidizing pine turpentine of various degrees of purity (b. p. of the pure compd. 155°) A product of sp. gr. 0.930–0.932, contg. up to 50% of terpene alcs., used in the flotation of nonferrous metals, was obtained after a period of 24 hrs. of oxidation by O of the air. The presence of water (less than 2.3%) caused the dark yellow discoloration of the product. The optimum reaction temp. was 95–100°, below which the oxidation was sluggish. Raising the temp. above 100° induced polymerization, which was attributed to the presence of compds. boiling below 155°. The installation consisted of an oxidation tank, heated by indirect steam. The temp. was raised to 80°, and air was blown into the tank. The evolved vapors were led to a cooler, and from there they were conducted to a collector. As the low-boiling components were removed, the temp. was raised to 95–100°. When the substance showed the sp. gr. 0.024 the nonoxidized turpentine was left to escape to the dephlegmator, the temp. was lowered to 90°, and the process was continued until the sp. gr. of the material was 0.032–0.934. The yield was 80–2% of the charge.

T. Jurecic

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SHKODO, A.A.; PASTUSHENYA, I.V.

Phenol-formaldehyde resin from waste products of the resin - turpentine industry. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.8:19-20 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(White Russia--Phenol condensation products)
(Turpentine industry--By-products)

MINCHEV, V., inzh.; SHKODREV, V.; DZHAMBAZOV, T.

Making the woolen knitted cloths with small elasticity for outer garmets. Tekstilna prom 11 no.3:18-21 '62.

NIKOLOV, Georgi, inzh.; SREBROV, Boris, d-r; CHUKAROV, Stoian;
SHKODREV, Vasil

Use of polyacrylonitrile fibers for interlock knitwear.
Pt. 2. Tekstilna prom 12 no. 6:22-24 '63.

BOZHERIANOV, IU., inzh., nauchen sutrudnik; MINCHEV,V., inzh. nauchen sutrudnik; SHKODREV, V., st. tekhnik

Cloth for fur articles knitted on circular multisystem knitting machine, model TOP. Trud Inst tekstil prom 4:117-129 '63.

SHKODROV, Ivan, inzh.

Automation of pumping stations in Varna. Khidrotekh i melior 9 no.10:312 '64.

NIKOLOV, Georgi, inzh.; SREBROV, Boris, d-r.; CHUKAROV, Stoian; SHKODREV, Vasil

Use of polyacrylonitrile fibers for interlock knitwear. Pt.1. Tekstilna prom 12 no.5:14-17 '63.

L 24132-65 EWA(h)/EWT(d)/FSS-2 Pn-4
ACCESSION NR: AP5002977 S/0018/65/000/001/0048/0052

AUTHOR: Shkodunovich, N. (Leiutenant general)(deceased)

TITLE: Characteristics of modern battle

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10
B

SOURCE: Voyennyy vestnik, no. 1, 1965, 48-52

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear warfare, military science, warfare, armed forces

ABSTRACT: Evaluation of the nature of warfare with the use of nuclear weapons is described. The tactical use of nuclear weapons, while of paramount importance, does not negate the importance of arms in pursuing the battle. Coordination of the efforts of all armed services is emphasized and contrasted to former concepts of tanks and infantry acting as primary forces, with artillery and tactical air forces in supporting roles. Decisiveness and mobility are cited as being of much greater importance than in previous conflicts. The linear positioning of troops along a fixed front is no longer possible because the initiative is obtained more easily through concentration of forces in depth. The concept of establishing fire superiority involves the destruction not only of enemy weapons and personnel at the points of contact but also the neutralization of distant points of nuclear

Card 1/2

L 24132-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002977

fire direction. Commentary is made concerning the protection of troops maneuvering in areas of radioactive contamination. Individual initiative in contact situations is of added importance in modern warfare because of the complex problems of communication with normal command channels and with other units. Rapid penetration of enemy positions and subsequent exploitation of the advance must be manifested in disruption of enemy communications and counterattack capabilities. High mobility is cited as most important in defensive situations as well; certain measures of protection of troop positions against nuclear bombardment are mentioned. The author emphasizes the need for strict troop discipline and comprehensive training and indoctrination of officers and enlisted men in the skills needed for successful execution of battlefield tasks.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: MS
NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000	

Card 2/2

DINOVSKAYA, N.G. (Dnepropetrovsk, Amur-Nizhnedneprovskiy rayon, Manuilovka, pereulok No.1); SHKOLA I.Ye. (Dnepropetrovsk, Amur-Nizhnedneprovskiy rayon, Manuilovka, pereulok No.1)

Primary carcinoma of the duodenal papilla. Vest.khir. 79 no.8:116-117 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo i pediatricheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof. M.F.Kamayev) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav. - I.Ye.Shkola) 9-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - L.P.Dubovskoy)

(DUODENUM, neoplasms
of bulbus duodeni)

SHKOLA, I.Ye.

Situs inversus of the gastrointestinal tract with congenital heart defect. Vest. rent. i rad. 33 no.6:88 N-O '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav. I. Ye. Shkola) 9-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy v Dnepropetrovske (glavnyy vrach - kand. med. nauk L. P. Dubovskoy).

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, abnorm.
situs inversus, with congen. heart defect (Rus))
(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL, case reports
with situs inversus of gastrointestinal system (Rus))

KONONSKIY. A.D.; SHKOLA, I.Ye.

Closed ureteral lesion. Urologiia. no.5:50-51 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo i pediatricheskogo fakul'tetov (zav. - prof. A.I.Kogan) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

[illegible], A.; SUKS[illegible], [illegible]Ye.

Clinical and X-ray diagnosis of obstructive appendicitis. Vest. rent. i rad. 39 no.6:55-57 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Klinika fakul'tetskoy khirurgii sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo i pediatricheskogo fakul'tetov (zav. - prof. A.L.Vagon) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i rentgenovskoye otdeleniye (zav. I.Ye.Sh[illegible]) na baze 9-y Gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach [illegible].V.Fiven').

DOROGAN', D.A.; SHKOLA, I.Ye.

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rad. 40 no.2:63-64 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika No.2 Dnepropetrovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta i rentgenovskoye otdeleniye Gorodskoy
bol'nitsy No.9, Dnepropetrovsk.

AYZENVERG, D.Ye.; BELEVTSEV, Ya.N.; BORDUNOV, I.N.; BORISENKO, S.T.; BULKIN, G.A.; GORLITSKIY, B.A.; DOVGAN', M.N.; ZAGORUYKO, L.G.; KAZAKOV, L.R.; KALYAYEV, G.I.; KARASIK, M.A.; KACHAN, V.G.; KISELEV, A.S.; LAGUTIN, P.K.; LAZARENKO, Ye.K.; LAZARENKO, E.A.; LAPITSKIY, E.M.; LAPCHIK, F.Ye.; LAS'KOV, V.A.; LEVENSHTEYN, M.L.; MALAKHOVSKIY, V.F.; MITKEYEV, M.V.; PRUSS, A.K.; SKARZHINSKIY, V.I.; SKURIDIN, S.A.; SOLOV'YEV, F.I.; STRYGIN, A.I.; SUSHCHUK, Ye.G.; TEPLITSKAYA, N.V.; FEDYUSHIN, S.Ye.; FOMENKO, V.Yu.; SHKOLA, T.N.; SHTERNOV, A.G.; YAROSHCHUK, M.A.; ZAVIRYUKHINA, V.N., red.

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1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut geologichnykh nauk.

USSR/Farm Animals - General Problems. Q-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 83314

Author : Shkola, V.I.
Inst : -
Title : Antibiotics in Animal Husbandry.

Orig Pub : Priroda, 1957, No 12, 59-59.

Abstract : No abstract.

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SHKOLA, M.Z., inzh.-mekhanik

Using tractor-drawn hay mowers for harvesting peas. Mekh. sil'.
hosp. 11 no.6:12-13 Je '60. (MIRA 13:11)
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LIPKIN, Yam Matanovich; SOLOK, Alla Mikhaylovna; SHKOLA, Oleg Ivanovich; KELLER,O.K., red.

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127-10-1/24

SUBJECT: USSR/Mining

AUTHOR: Shkola, V.A., Chief Project Engineer

TITLE: Iron-Ore Mining and Concentration Combine at Korshunov (Korshunovskiy zhelezorudnyy gorno-obogatitel'nyy kombinat)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy Zhurnal, 1957, #10, pp 3-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Korshunov mine in East Siberia is scheduled to be put into operation during the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The "Giproruda" Institute (Institute for projecting ore mines) has outlined a project for constructing the Korshunov mine with an annual capacity of 12,000,000 tons of raw iron ore with an average iron content of 31.2 %. This ore will be concentrated to average iron content of 61 %. The annual output of dry concentrate will be 4,950,000 tons.

The Korshunov ore deposit consists of 3 separate hills, 150-200 m high, named Ore Mountains ## 1, 2 and 3, which dominate the valley of the Korshunikha River.

The Paleozoic rocks in the area of the deposits were penetrated by volcanic explosions during the Triassic period. Iron ores

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TITLE: Iron-Ore Mining and Concentration Combine at Korshunov (Korshunovskiy zhelezorudnyy gorno-obogatitel'nyy kombinat)

were formed when trap magma ascended into these Paleozoic rocks. During the concluding phase of the trap intrusions, circulating ore solutions created deposits of the hydrothermal-metamorphic type, of which the Korshunov deposit is the largest.

Cambrian-Silurian rocks are represented by limestones, sandstones, dolomites, marls, argillites, siltstones, clays and transitory, intermediate rocks.

The principal ore-forming mineral is magnetite, the secondary one is hematite. The volumetric weight of the ores was fixed at 3.5 ton/cu m for the rich ores, 3.2 for the ordinary ores, and 2.6 ton/cu m for the poor ores. For solid ores the hardness factor was set at 10 to 12 degrees and for ordinary ones at 3 to 6 degrees of the Protod'yakonov scale.

The geological conditions for mining the Korshunov deposit, whose ore bodies have outcrops, are favorable for the strip-mining method. The projected open pit includes prospected sections of Ore Mountains #1 and #2. The slope angle was set to be 30°. The depth of the open pits in the Ore Mountains #1 and

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127-10-1/24

TITLE: Iron-Ore Mining and Concentration Combine at Korshunov (Korshunovskiy zhelezorudnyy gorno-obogatitel'nyy kombinat)

#2 will be 560 and 360 m respectively. The maximum dimensions of the common pit at the ground surface will be 2,635 x 2.120 m from which it is planned to mine a total of 490,000,000 tons of iron ore.

The open pit will operate 290 working days per year with 3 seven-hour shifts. Ammonite will be used as an explosive material. Excavators of type "ЭКГ-8" with 6m^3 buckets will be used for ore loading. When loading rocks, these excavators will be provided with 8 m^3 buckets. When the mine will be in full operation, 23 excavators and 3 bulldozers will be employed. The ore will be transported to a concentration plant by electric locomotives with an adhesion weight of 150 tons and dump cars of 90 ton capacity.

The mine will be supplied with electric energy from the Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Plant. Compressed air for drilling work will be supplied by portable compressors of the "СИФ-51" type.

The Combine will employ 4,262 people of whom 2,228 will work directly in the mine. The output per worker of the mining section will be 79.2 tons of mass and 17.5 tons of raw ore,

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TITLE: Iron-Ore Mining and Concentration Combine at Korshunov (Korshunovskiy zhelezorudnyy gorno-obogatitel'nyy kombinat)

which is higher than in any other mines.

The net cost per ton of mass will be 1.87 rubles, and of 1 ton of raw ore delivered to the hoppers of the concentration plant will be 7 rubles 49 kop. The net cost of 1 ton of dry concentrate (61% of iron) delivered to the Korshunikha railroad station is estimated to be 36 rub. 67 kop.

The article contains 1 photo, 1 geologic cross section and 1 plan.
No references are cited.

ASSOCIATION: "Giproruda" Institute

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date indicated

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

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SHKOLA, V.I.

AUTHOR: Shkola, V.I., Professor (Praha, Czechoslovakia) 26-12-13/49

TITLE: Antibiotics in Livestock Farming (Antibiotiki v zhivotnovodstve)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1957, No 12, pp 60-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives an account of the application of antibiotics as a useful means for raising the weight of livestock in Czechoslovakia. Added to the feed, certain antibiotics have a favorable effect on the growth and development especially of young domestic animals, as they contain substances these animals would find when raised in freedom. In Czechoslovakia antibiotics are prepared as commercial nutrients, such as aureovit, which contains chlorotetracyclin, mycelium, vitamin B_{12} and other biologically active substances. They do not act as direct stimulators of growth but through the intestinal microflora they have a favorable influence. Young pigs that were regularly given aureovit - 10 mg per 1 kg of feed or 20 - 30 mg per capita in 24 hours - showed a weight increase of 18% compared to pigs fed under normal conditions. Domestic fowls, especially during the period of the first 60 days, developed very satisfactorily. The average dose was 5 mg of penicillin salt per 1 kg of dry feed. Hens that were regularly given antibiotics produced 12% more eggs per year. Their eggs showed

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Antibiotics in Livestock Farming 26-12-13/49

a weight increase of 1.4% and contained 50% more vitamin A than the average. Favorable results were also attained with chlorotetracyclin on calves and lambs, while grown cattle and sheep showed no reaction to antibiotics. The author points out that extensive experiments will be necessary to find out whether antibiotics are of lasting use for livestock, as the application of the drugs is comparatively new.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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SHKOLENKO, P.M.

In the proper hands. Nauka i zhizn' 25 no. 6:36-37 Je '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Stalina, Grebenkovskogo rayona, Kiyevskoy oblasti.
(Agricultural machinery)

S/190/63/005/003/007/024
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Korshak, V. V., Mozgova, K. K., Shkolina, M. A., Uzina, R. V., Ionova, T. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of graft polymers. XIII

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 3, 1963, 338-341

TEXT: In order to achieve better adhesion between rubber and cord, grafts were made of fiber polymers on viscose or caprone fibers. For this purpose the fiber was either treated with ozone for 10 to 300 min or was heated to 90 - 110°C for 1 - 5 min. Subsequently they were treated with carboxyl containing divinyl latex, divinyl methylvinylpyridine latex, divinyl acrylonitrile latex or with styrene, methylmethacrylate, acrylic or methacrylic acids, 2-methyl-5-vinyl-pyridine or mixtures of these monomers. With acrylonitrile, acrylic or methacrylic acids the homopolymers developed so rapidly that no grafted polymers were obtained. Grafting was achieved by changing the temperature conditions or by using mixtures. Thus an addition of styrene had a strongly inhibiting effect on the formation of acrylonitrile homopolymers. As an example, the increase in strength of the bond between natural rubber and polyamide fiber is mentioned which is due to

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grafting of methylvinylpyridine copolymer onto the fiber. The bond strength of the non-grafted fiber was 0.7 kg/cm. After a 40-hr grafting of the fiber with 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine it increased to 0.87, after 5 hr grafting with the same compound it increased to 0.94, and after impregnation of the fiber with divinyl-2-methyl-5-vinyl pyridine-latex to 1.5 kg/cm. The unfavorable effect of excessively long grafting is explained by the formation of an excessively branched surface layer, thus covering the major part of the nitrogen atoms of the pyridine rings so that they cannot interact with the rubber-fiber interface. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 5, 1961